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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0038203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJAY YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27.08.2022

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH (ORN), Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश<br>**उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।** | **Important Instructions**<br>**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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| कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use | कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु<br>For Official Use |
|---|---|
| परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर<br>Signature of Examiner(s) | |

**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
| 3 | | | 13 | | |
| 4 | | | 14 | | |
| 5 | | | 15 | | |
| 6 | | | 16 | | |
| 7 | | | 17 | | |
| 8 | | | 18 | | |
| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

| | |
|---|---|
| निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे<br>Time Allowed: **Three** Hours | अधिकतम अंक: **250**<br>Maximum Marks: **250** |

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

***कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:***

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

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# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh schedule provide State list, Union list, concurrent list, and acts as foundation for federal democracy.

Need to revisit Seventh Schedule

- Not reviewed since 1972 when first time amendment occured.
(eg) Education, weight & measures, wildlife put in concorrent list

- Many committee suggested amendment
(eg) Ashok Dalwai committee => Transfer 'Agriculture Marketing' in concurrent list

- India need more decentralised approach (Sarkaria commission)
shift union items except where

national uniformity needed shift in Concurrent list/state list.

- Increasing conflict between centre and state can be resolve through seventh schedule amendment.

(eg) Central → FARMLAWS, despite Agriculture being state subject.

(eg) COVID Pandemic → centre declare 'LOCKDOWN' despite Public order (State Subject)

However, there are argument which implies no need for amendment :-

- for unity and National integrity strong centre is vital.

- India already has 'Huge diversity', need for more uniformity to develop nationalist feeling.

(eg) 'Hindi' → Trifle language formula issue

- More decentralisation increase the further North-South divide

Thus, the need for review with proper coordination with states in interest of more united India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution involves use of internet for online disposal of cases. It is emerging as new sector for dispute resolution.

(eg) TAX sector → Faceless - online dispute resolution

Advantages

- Reduce phenomenon of 'Manual interaction' based bribes and collusive corruption.

- Easy to Access, Affordable and Accessible
(eg) All high court mostly - Capital cities: Difficulty in outreach

- More accountable and transparent in functioning.

- Easy to connect different people at one moment/point.

- Use of DATA analytics tool to Study the similar petitions ⇒ CLUB them for speedy Justice

(eg) National Judicial Data Grid

Yet, Challenges in Implementation

- Connectivity issues

(eg) Tele density:

| | |
|---|---|
| Urban | 108% |
| Rural | 59% |

- Digital Divide

(eg) 28% of Rural women has no access to internet

- Awareness issue

- Need for Computer, Internet etc are needed ⇒ BPL families cannot afford it

- Privacy issue, cyber hacking issues

Thus, the need for development of comprehensive policy to fulfill the aim of justice for all (Art 43A)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitution through Seventh schedule, written constitution, independent judiciary etc has strengthened division of powers.

Yet, Central-State disputes are perennial feature:

- Taxation Dispute
  State allegation GST LAW has weakened the state taxation power
- River water sharing dispute
  Centre failed to reduce the no. of disputes.
- Institution of Governor
  Highly politicised and has conflict with state govt.
  (eg) West Bengal: CM - Gov. conflict

- Arbitrary use of Art 356 (President rule) since independence >100 times used

- Dispute on implementation of Central sponsored scheme
  (eg) W.B. not implemented PM-JAY
  (eg) Centre not allowed Delhi - Home delivery of PDS grains

However, there are incidents when Centre - State - co-operated :

- COVID issues - Strong co-operation
- National unity and integrity
  (eg) State supported Pulwama → Airstrike
- Disaster management
  (eg) No. of deaths reduced
- Financial federalism
  → centre alway accept Finance Commission recommendation ≥ 41% fund devolution

Thus, more needed like Inter Sector Council, Zonal Council to strengthen co-operative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Lobbying' is tool very active in western economies to tilt the decision in their favour.

(eg) USA: corporate lobbying not to weaken ARM act.

Benefits of Adopting Lobbying

Participative Democracy

- Corporate, industrialist, civic societies will easily participate and influence the government decisions

(eg) EU lobbying for carbon tax on exports.

- Forest right Activists, Environmental Activists, RTI activists would easily influence the government policies.

EoDB → government will frame PRO-corporate policies to strengthen economic growth.

(eg) USA: Amazon lobbying for liberal policies - Developing nation

However, there are issues:

- Collusive corruption will increase.
  (eg) Bofors scam due to corporate lobbying, Nirav modi scam
- Marginalisation of poor and vulnerable.
  (eg) World inequality report, 2021 ⇒ Bottom 50% have only 17% of wealth
  cannot influence government.
- Threat of Pro-business can change into Pro-cronies.
  (eg) Economic survey (2018-19) → Before 1991, corporate lobbying lead to crony capitalism.

Thus, need for transparent & vibrant democracy..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, government through FOSS for COVAX portal, Digi-locker, National Digital Health algorithm have encourage people's participation.

Need for FOSS

→ Enhance the startup culture through use of FOSS

→ Govt. following MAXIM - "Gov. has no business to do business"

→ Thus, inviting others to develop more sophisticated products.

→ Strengthen the grassroot innovation and entrepreneurship

(eg) Dhruv startup using FOSS for space products

Despite this, True potential remain unutilised. Reasons :

- Lack of Awareness about FOSS
- Lack of Digital literacy
  (eg) 29% of rural women never used internet.
- unskilled Demography
  (eg) India skill report (2021) ⇒ 45% of graduate unemployable
- Lack of government support through FUNDS, mentorship and ideas
- Poor IPR culture in India
  (eg) Most institute don't teach about IPR

Thus, need for strengthen the awareness and IPR culture to realise the potential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखनी चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGO are defined by World Bank as non-state actors playing proactive role in realising the social-political-economic upliftment.

According to CBI, India has more than 31 lakh NGOs.

NGO as safety valve for community

→ Act as Bridge between government and citizens.

(eg) NGO old care pressure govt. for elderly policies

→ Strengthen government accountability

(eg) NGO Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan (MKSS)

↓

Regular RTI to disclose scams

→ Aware people about government initiatives

(eg) NGO SEWA - women upliftment

→ Diffuse Tribal tensions and promote to Maoism.

(eg) NGO Green Peace, IUCN working for tribal welfare.

→ Protect Human Rights and excessive use of force by state.

(eg) NGO Amnesty international

Poor condition - Indian Prison

However, there are concerns like NGO funding for vested interests, not complying with FEMA rules and decelerating Indian growth. Thus, proper regulatory mechanism need to develop

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Health Care Act, 2017 has heralded the new era of MENTAL HEALTH AWARENSS to reduce the stigma around mental health.

It appreciated for its patient centric approach :

(1) Decriminalise the SUICIDE

(2) Diffuse the stigma around mental heath
(eg) ghost rider

(3) Banned the Electric shock treatment without consent.

(4) Institutional mechanism for monitoring and oversight

However there are issues remains with its implementation :-

- Lack of fund and Budgetary support by govt. to enhance mental health infrastructure.

- Lack of emphasis on Psychological Counselling, mental Health experts penetration in tier 2, tier 3 towns

- Lack of state enthusiam for Awareness campaign on the line of Swachch Bharat Abhiyan

- Lack of sensatisation of Police officials and Enforcement agencies in treating mental patients.

Thus, the initiative like MANODAYAN is good start to fulfill the aim of mental Health care act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to PLFS data (Sept, 2021) the unemployment rate is 7.9%, which is very high. Thus, the demand are increasing for Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme (UEGS).

Need for UEGS

- Art 39 (DPSP) government responsibility for good livelihood for all.

- Art 40 (DPS) government shall aim to provide employment and economic opportunities

- Harness Demographic dividend.
(eg) By 2026: 65% of population will be - work force category

- Reduce Juvenile Delinquency and Law and order cases

(eg) NCRB report : Illiterates and unemployed are more prone for criminal activity

- India Already has MGNREGA (Rural) the need for same for URBAN to avoid distress migration = Rural areas for MGNREGA → seen covid times

However there are challenges in its implementation :-

- Resource scarcity ⇒ Public Exchequer burden etc.
- 'ONE SIZE fit all' approach may hindered regional Diversity
- Fiscal Deficit may further increase (eg) 2021-22 ⇒ 6.9% of GDP
- Laxity will increase in youth for better entrepreneurship growth

Thus, the need for small scale regional approach rather national level

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

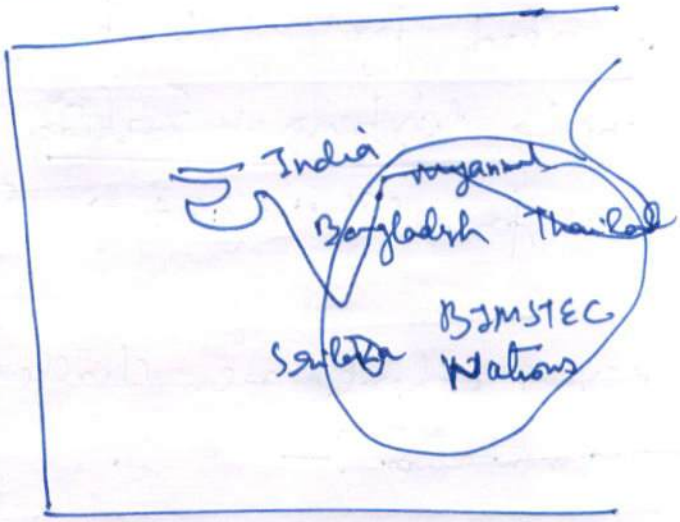
9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is the association of countries - Bay of Bengal region for socio-economic Co-operation

Relevence of Indian ocean region (IOR)




- Strengthen trade and Co-operation among nations
  (eg) Kaladan multi-modal project
- Reduce the chinese footprint in the region
  (eg) China willing for → Myanmar - Bangladesh - China corridor

- Strengthen India SAGAR doctrine (security and growth for all in the region).

- Regional co-operation to reduce the disasters loss of live and livelihood

- Reduce the Inter-state disputes (eg) Indo-Bangladesh on Teesta river

Amphan cyclone
Phailin cyclone
Fani cyclone

- Able to full the Dream of India as Net security Provider

- Strength the initiative like QUAD plus.

- based on the principle of Blue economy initiatives

Thus, the need for better socio-economic integration to realise the BIMSTEC potential

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine aim for India Non-reciprocal based relationship with neighbours to reduce the image of Big Brotherly attitude.

Relevence - Present times

- Strengthening India's Neighbourhood first policy?

- Strengthening India relation with multiple neighbours
  (eg) Bangladesh, Thailand

- Provide Non-reciprocal based help.
  (eg) India : $4.5 Billion help to

Srilanka during economic crisis.

- Strength India's as credible and trustworthy partner by not interfering in any countries internal affairs

- Strengthen co-operation among nation
  (eg) BBIN transport connectivity
  (eg) Kaladan multimodal project

However, there is need for judicious use of soft power (Gujjaral Doctrine) and Hard power for Realpolitik
  (eg) Taliban rise ⇒ Afghanistan
  (eg) Pakistan ⇒ Terrorist attack
  (eg) Sri-lanka ⇒ Hambantota port (Sri-lanka)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliament help in impartial and neutral functioning of parliament.

PIVOTAL Role

- Help parliamentary committees in their work and discussion
- Provide forum for different political parties to work together.
- Help in legislation framework and parliamentary procedure

Constitutional and statutory provisions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitutional

- Work under Rajya Sabha and lok sabha Secretariat (Constitutional bodies)
- Nominated and appointed by Speaker / Chairman.
- Salary charged from consolidated fund of India
- Administrative Head of 'Officer of Parliament' i.e Parliament Secretary.

Statutory provisions

- Derive their power from Transaction of Parliamentary Business Rules and

other parliamentary conventions.

- Governed by Speaker / Chairman.

The need to streamline the skill and capacity for further improvement in parliament productivity and capacity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Financial commission under Art 280 tasked for both Horizontal and vertical devolution of taxation / Net proceeds between Centre and State, and between States.

Crucial role = Fiscal federalism

→ Distribution of Net proceeds
(eg) 15th F.C ⇒ 41% of Net proceeds to States

→ Corrected Regional imbalanced development
(eg) weightage to population : 15%
Area : 45%
(15th F.C)

→ Try to help state with revenue deficits
(eg) Arethra Pradesh

→ Give funding for diverse needs
(eg) Health, education, sanitation

→ Accomodate centre concerns through term of reference
(eg) Defence Security Fund
(eg) Disaster Mitigation Response Fund

Recommendation of 15th F.C. evaluation

→ More tilt towards centre-demands
(eg) Fund tied with Power sector reforms
(eg) Performance grant funds

→ Lack of weightage to state adopt demographic policies
(eg) weightage to population : 15%
weightage to Demography : 12.5%

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Lack of recommendation to control to curtail taxation through CESS and surcharges.

→ Lack of weightage given to FOREST cover and ecological preservation strategies

(eg) forest cover weight ⇒ 10% only + less than 13th F.C

North East : 65% of Area (forest)

→ Ie = the fund allocation through performance grant rather discretionary.

→ Lack of fund given to Disaster mitigation efforts of states

Thus, the need to review the F-C working, where state to actively participate — terms of reference

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of conduct are broad code of behaviours accepted by different political parties to follow during election process.

Need for statutory backing to MCC

- Effective implementation and strong deterrence effect.

  eg) Assam CM despite warning using communal tone during elections

- Strengthen free and fair election process (Art-324)

  eg) ECI failed to penalise higher political posts (PM, HM)

- Arbitrary punishment given by ECI reduced.

- Arbitrary exercise of power (Art 324) used by ECI would stop.

- Citizens and civic society can move to court for effective implementation

- Parliament oversight over election increased through discussion, LAW amendment.

However, there are issues with legal backing of MCC :—

- scope of creativity and innovative style of leadership will be curtailed (eg) Threat of MCC Law

- Proper usage of Art 19(1)(a) (free speech and Expression) would be curtailed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ECI power will be replaced by court based petition and jurisdiction.

- Difficult to Amend, thus new emerging heads like Paid news, Social media usage difficult to integrate.

- Pendency of cases further increased (eg) Already 4.2 crore pending cases

Thus, the need for strengthening of Representation of People Act, 1950 & 1951 as recommend by Law Commission of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NASCOM, digital economy of India will be $500B by 2030. Digital revolution impacted almost every socio-economic-political sector.

Market Disruption by Digital Revolution

→ Health sector
↳ e-Medicine, e-Pharmacy, competing local medicals.

→ Education Sector
e-education, Start-up (Byju's, Unacademy) challenging school based education

Telecom Sector
Tariff rate of India is one of the lowest.
(eg) India: ₹8/4B Data

Fintech companies
e-commerce challenging the Retail market of India

Thus, the need for renewed focus and

fair competition :-

- predatory pricing issue

(eg) Jio → free Internet

- Discounting policy and 'First Sale' phenomenon => Hamper retail shops

(eg) AMAZON launches exclusively XIOMI phones

- Free Lunch syndrome

Raghuram Rajan : Deep Discount and unsustainable model of earning will destabilise the Indian economy

- Unethical practices like oligopolistic tendencies

(eg) E-commerce : Amazon - flipkart duopoly

telecom : Jio - Airtel duopoly

- Lack of legislative framework

(eg) future market - Amazon dispute not able to solve due to poor lawbacking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, Need to revamp the CCI:

- More teeth to CCI to counter anti-competition practices
  (eg) Amendment of ~~CCI Act~~ Companies Act, 2013 and IT Act ⇒ Regulate E-commerce

- Reactive approach ⟶ Pro-active approach
  (eg) Future-Amazon dispute CCI failed to solve retail

- Technological-legal framework
  use of AI, Data Analytics, BigDATA to stop digital monopolies
  (eg) Amazon → Targetted campaign of CLOUDTAIL products

- Synergical effort
  Strengthen coordination b/w CCI, SEBI and National Consumer Protection Authority
  (eg) Insider trading: conflict b/w SEBI and CCI on rules

Thus, need to revamp CCI based on western model (Independent, Autonomous, more powers) for effective functioning

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Death of whistle blowers are very frequent in India. NCRB reports an increasing trend of death.

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanism

- Whistle blowing play an important role in disclosing institutional corruption

(eg) Panama paper release, Pegasus spying case

- Strengthen accountability and transparency safeguards.

- Recommended by 2nd A.R.C report and Malimath committee

- Reduce the harassment and life threat

(eg) many RTI whistle blowers died

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, need for development of proper safeguards :-

Public space

- Strengthen CVC and LOKPAL vigilance over whistle blowers and their institutional protection.

- Amendment of Evidence Act and CRPC provisions to allow whistleblowing even in National security issues

- Develop proper web portal and institutional mechanism for speedy and confidential action.

- Amendment of provisions like disclose identity, file to competent authority etc should be removed

Private space

- Promote corporates to pro-actively support whistle blowing as in developed countries.

(eg) Amend Companies Act, 2013 to provide whistle blowing

- Provide JOB, livelihood and harassment security from corrupt private players.

- Institutional mechanism for speedy action.

(eg) USA → speedy Action after PANAMA paper release.

Thus, the need for a effective regulator with parliament oversight to strengthen whistle blowing = India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Co-operative movement began in India in late 1960s. The constitutional provision under Art 19(1) and Part IX-B (multi-state co-operatives) provide legal sanction and powers. Under Seventh schedule → State list (co-operatives).

Reason behind poor performance

- Politicization and Bureaucratisation of co-operatives.
  (eg) UP: many sugar mills runned by MLA/MPs
- Lack of professionalism and scientific management.
  (eg) UP → sugar mills (Lakhimpur region) ⇒ No professional management
- Restrictive policy hampers the growth.
  (eg) Cane-reserve area policy
- Overregulated and under governed
  (eg) Export restrictions on DAIRY co-operatives

- Phenomenon of Dwarfism (Economic Survey (2017-18))
  - due to rigid labours law and incentives for small

- lack of infusion with modern technologies

(eg) Sugar mills ⇒ sugar recovery rate

| | |
|---|---|
| India | 8-9% |
| Brazil | 13-14% |

However govt. taken many reforms to overcome the shortcomings:

- → Ministry of Co-operatives formed to streamline the co-operation and co-ordination between different ministries
- → Strengthen FPOs (Farmer produce organisation) and SHGs (Self Help groups) to remerge as co-operatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Funds for their expansion and technological development.

(eg) Dairy processing and infrastructure development fund. ⇒ Dairy Sector

(eg) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund (ATUFS)
↳ other Sectors

→ Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Export promotion

(eg) Dairy Entrepreneurship promotion Scheme.

→ Incentivising women participation

(eg) AMUL Hiring more women dairy farmers

→ JEC campaign

(eg) MoCo-operatives ⇒ Co-operatives, workshops, Co-operative festivals

Thus, more need to done to make co-operative as an instrument to achieve SDG #1 (Zero poverty) and SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public-Private partnership (PPP) model based on co-operative partnership between government and private sector in multiple domains

Challenges in proper harnessing of PPP model

- Liquidity crunch
  (eg) IL&FS crisis
- Regulatory chokehold
- Clearences issues
  (eg) Land acquisition, Forest clearence
- Lack of institutional mechanism
  (Vijay Kelkar committee report)

Potential to strengthen India's Health Care system

- Fund mobilisation
  govt. struggling at 1-1.5% of GDP

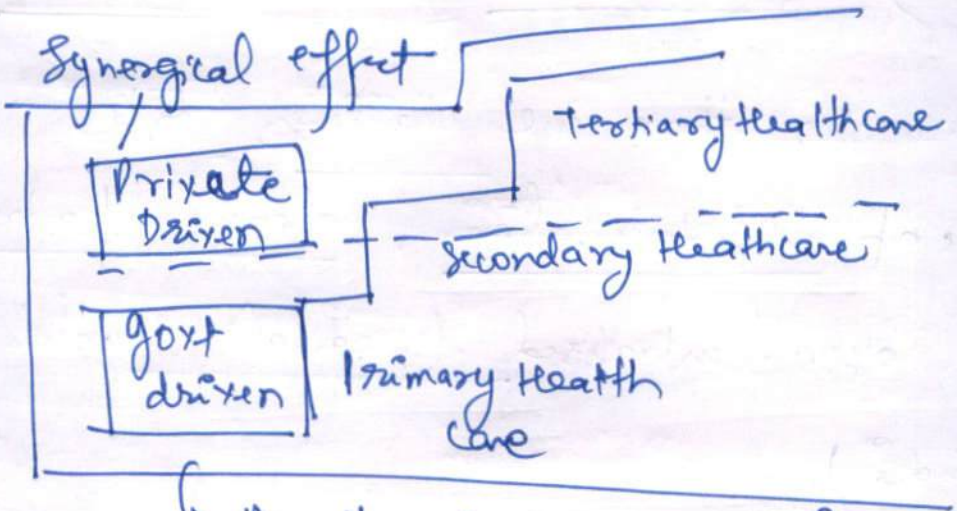
- fund for Health sector. Private participation can fullfill the aim of National Health policy, 2017 ( 2.5% of GDP by 2024)

- Technological competence and specialisation

Private sector specially - Tertiary Healthcare has huge expertise

(eg) Apollo, Fortis

- Synergical effect




↳ Amartya Sen recommend for efficient utilisation of resources and synergy

- FDI and investment in Healthcare improved with PPP model

- Govt. can have more resources for primary Health care facilities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) National Health policy, 2017

75% of govt. expenditure should be Primary Heath sector

- Private participation will streamline Traditional Knowledge through more Scientific hacking.

(eg) PATANJALI Ayurvedic products

However there are challenges like lack of Digitalisation, poor infrastructure and over-centralised (medical Council of India).

Thus, the need for liberalisation of heath sector so that every individual achieve good health (Art 47) and a step towards UNIVERSAL HEALTH security (PM-JAY started this)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education policy, 2020 envisages to revolutionise the Education sector according to modern needs of economy and society

Commendable vision of New Education policy

- Achievement of Foundational Learnings and Numerical literacy for all youth.
- Budgetary allocation 6% of GDP
- GER (Higher education) → 50% by 2030
- Liquidate illetracy and digital divide
- Skill based vocational education
- Integration of Education rather current departmentalised education (eg) Science, Humanities, Legal → change → CREDIT based integrated knowledge
- Teacher Holistic Development and periodic training

However, its success will lie on effectively integrate with other policy initiatives :-

- Private participation and digitalisation of education sector
  (eg) NEAT initiative for collaboration with private sector.

- Integration with Samagra Shiksh Abhiyan to liquidate foundational Numerical illetracy.

- Integration with schemes like GIAN, SIARCS for foreign collaboration to fulfill the aim of diversified knowledge

- Integration with NISHA scheme (Holistic development of teacher) for Quality education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Integration with STRIVE and SANKALP scheme (skill development) for vocational training.

→ Integration with National manufacturing Policy, PLI schems for quality higher education dream and Demographic dividend.

→ Implementation with Institute of Eminence initiative (PPP model) and Private participation to acheive GER of 50% by 2030

Thus, to acheive the target, National Educational Policy 2020 should have departmental co-operation, private participation and integration of schemes to acheive SDG #4 (Quality education) for all

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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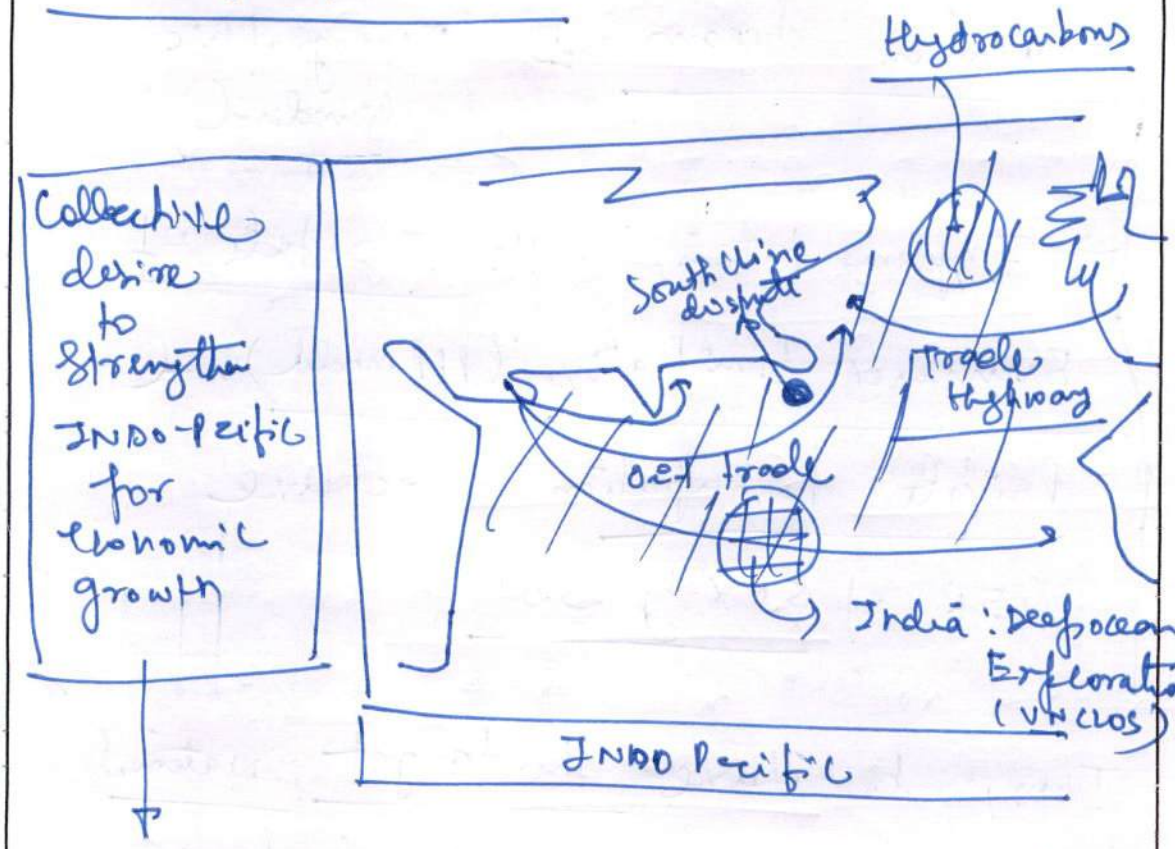
19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF has envisaged to shift the global economic fulcrum in Indo-pacific region.




① China, India, Australia → Export of finished good and freedom of Navigation for Import of oil || energy needs

② Potential → Hydrocarbons, energy, fisheries resources

(eg) India, China ⇒ Largest fishery exploitation nation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Expanding market of CHINA, INDIA and west Asia ∴ Indo-pacific.

(4) Rise of minilaterals → QUAD, → SCO } Desire to regulate the region

(5) High Demographic Dividend ∴ ~~Fro~~ the region.

(eg) China median age : 37 years
India " " : 27 years

However, there are challenges ∴ fulfilling this dream:

(1) China aggressive policies
(eg) South China dispute : Nine Dash line

(2) Diverging interest
(eg) China - India : Border clash
(eg) China - USA : Taiwan issue

(3) Islamic belt → fundamentalism issue

(4) No. of pirates Hotspots
(eg) Somalian region

(5) Rising natural disaster

(eg) Tsunami (Indonesia),

Earth Quake, Cyclones

However, India has specific concerns:

- Dilution of India's footprint in the Indian ocean region

- China's → Debt traf diplomacy

(eg) Sri lanka ⇒ Hambantota port (99 years)

- Potential Hotbed of Cold war 2.0 between USA and China

(eg) Recent Clash on Taiwan between India and China

Thus, the need for strengthening the BLUE economy initiatives by India to emerge as Net security provider - Indian ocean region and reduce china's footprint

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of External Affairs established the New and Emerging Technologies Division to use techno-diplomacy to secure India's interest.

Complexities of Expanding Digital space and New & Emerging technologies :-

→ Data localisation vs Data Sharing issues
(eg) India not supported 'OSAKA Track' for data sharing

→ AI based Big Data analytics misuse
(eg) Facebook - Cambridge analytica case

→ Crypto currency and associated issues
(eg) Money laundering, DARK web transaction

→ Space technologies
↳ oligopoly of few nations → USA, Russia, China

→ Expanding Biotechnologies and its misuse threat
(eg) COVID - wuhan lab leak theory

→ 5g sector and import dependency
(eg) Allegation of Huawei for sharing DATA with PLA (China)

→ Quantum technology → china advancement

Thus, the need for India to identify priority areas.

→ AI based revamption of IT sector
(eg) Niti - Aayog → National AI Portal
↳ National AI Strategy

→ Develop India as hub for Blockchain products.
↳ Niti Aayog : National strategy on Block chains



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Quantum technology vital for fullproof communication

(eg) India ⇒ QUEST mission

→ Space technologies expansion for future exploration of resources

(eg) Moon → Abundant with Helium (Needed for Nuclear fusion reactor)

→ Nano-technologies can help in bringing revolution in Pharmaceutical and fertiliser sector

(eg) IFFCO : Patent Nano Urea (Game changer in fertiliser sector)

Thus India need to increase its R&D and global co-operation with like minded countries to emerge as champion in JR&D

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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## सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
*Time Allowed:* ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks:* ***250***

### सामान्य अनुदेश

*इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।*

*रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।*

*पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।*

### General Instructions

*This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.*

*For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.*

*On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.*

**(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)**

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0038203

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AJAY YADAV

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28.08.2022

# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
# GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

KAROL BAGH (ORN)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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| | महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश | Important Instructions |
|---|---|---|
| | उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है। | **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.** |
| 1 | (क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।<br>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो। | (a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.<br>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet |
| 2 | अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो। | Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. |
| 3 | परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें। | Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner. |
| 4 | उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है। | Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated. |
| 5 | उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। | Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc. |
| 6 | प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें। | Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers. |
| 7 | प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। | Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated. |
| 8 | यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है। | If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued. |

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**प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))**

| प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | | प्रश्न सं.<br>Q. No. | अंक<br>Marks | |
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| 1 | | | 11 | | |
| 2 | | | 12 | | |
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| 4 | | | 14 | | |
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| 9 | | | 19 | | |
| 10 | | | 20 | | |
| उप-योग (A)<br>Subtotal (A) | | | उप-योग (B)<br>Subtotal (B) | | |
| सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | | | | | |

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# सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

## प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

*कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:*

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

*सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।*

*प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।*

*प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।*

***प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।***

*प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।*

*प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।*

## QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

***Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.***

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

*All questions are compulsory.*

*The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.*

*Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.*

***Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.***

*Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.*

*Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.*

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy referred to public expenditure through Budget, Public Debt etc. to enhance the economic growth.

Tool to Reduce Income inequality

- Progressive taxation to reduce income inequality and concentration of wealth in few hands (Art 39)
- Subsidy, income transfers to enhance poor income
  (eg) PM-KISAN (@₹6000/year)
  (eg) MGNREGA
- Targetted Expenditure to create assets, skill development, Health improvement
  (eg) PM JAY, PMJDY

- Loan waiver, interest subvention etc to increase the income of poorer

(eg) PM mudra Yojna, ECLGS (MSME)

Tool to help poor

- Food and Nutritional security

(eg) NFSA → 67% poor people subsidise food.

- Quality Education and basic Amenities

(eg) RTE → free schooling

- strengthen poor rural economy

(eg) SHG-Bank linkage programme.

- Promote financial inclusion and DBT based transfer for efficient service delivery

(eg) PMJDY, Aadhar based IDS

Thus, the need to integrate fiscal with monetary policy to realise the aim of SDG#1 (zero poverty) and SDG#9 (Reduced inequalities)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitizing of Land records means the computerization of LAND based assets for better resolution of disputes and formalised rural/urban asset transfer easily.

However, there is long way to go due to multiple challenges

- Lack of Awareness and Nudge for Land digitalisation
- Federal contention - 'LAND' is a state subject
  (eg) many states like BH, OD not doing Land digitalisation
- Logistics and capacity issues
  ↳ state like OD, BH, JH do not have staff and needed infrastructure

- Poor implementation of SVAMITVA scheme → WB, JH, BR

- Judicial issues → Lack of legal recognition to digitalise land records
  - → Lack of integration of Databases
  - → Amendment of LAWS like land acquisition required

MEASURES taken

- SVAMitva scheme ⇒ for land records digitalisation
- Pioneer states → AP, MP, MH } Land records digitalisation
- Satellite imagery (ISRO) helping - land records digitalisation
- Metropolis like Bengluru, Hyderabad etc using satellite based LAND USE planning

However, more needed for awareness campaigns and incentive struct for digitalisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, CJI of India has said the 'FREE BIES' cultural hampering the balance sheet of many states.

(eg) Punjab : More than 3 lakh state debt

Still freebies: Free electricity, Free water.

Non-merit subsidies and few states deteriorating balance sheet

- SBI study more than 17 states has capacity on only 45-50% of own revenues generation compared to expenditure

- state like PB, JH are on the brink of bankruptcy

- Recently, Ministry of coal has revealed many big states like TN, AB, DL, OD etc have failed to pay DISCOMS ⇒ Risk of electricity cut

- Raghuram Rajan committee → Loan waiver scheme deteriote credit culture and cause Domino effect

Thus, need to rationalise the subsidy through multiple ways :—

- ECI regulate poll promises to reduce the phenomenon of Freebies culture.

- Strict implementation of Art 293(3) (State Debt control) to reduce the state debt.

- Centre reduce CESS-d SURCHARGES rather do taxation for more Revenue to states (financial commission)

- Increased performance based Grants (15th F.C.)

Thus, multiple efforts needs for fiscal prudence (FRBM act)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation referred to small decentralised irrigation like sprinkle and drip irrigation to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of water usage

It has potential to transform farming into profitable and sustainable venture through multiple ways:

- Reduce over-reliance on CANAL based irrigation → costly + inefficient

(eg) Ken-betwa link project cost ⇒ ₹12,000 crore

- ↑ water usage efficiency

(eg)

| | |
|---|---|
| canal | 45-50% |
| micro-irrigation | 85-90% |

efficiency

- can be occur at more decentralised level

(eg) Farmer → own land

- Reduce the phenomenon of land salinisation (IB, HR)

(eg) More water → More evaporation → More land salinisation

- Based on Principle of 'Per drop more crop' (PMKSY)

↳ more production with limited water

(eg) Israel → Negev desert cultivation

- Strengthen ⇒ Optimum utilisation of Micro-irrigation Fund (PMKSY)

More emphasis on smaller irrigation project

- Panacea for Drought prone region due to lack of water availability.

(eg) DRY (Malwa, Bundelkhand) region ⇒ Dalwai committee recommended.

- ↑ed farmer Income ⇒ due to reduction in cost.

However there are challenges like high cost of installation, power usage, lack of capacity of small & marginal farmers (85%) and needs to be addressed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

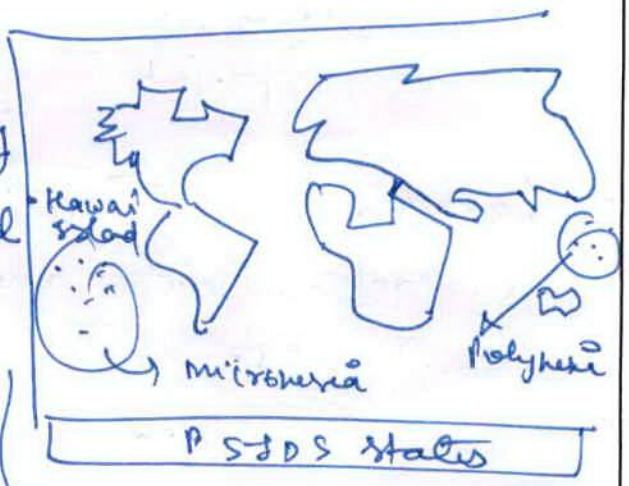
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PSIDS states are facing extreme problem of submergence due to rise in sea level, cyclonic disturbances and Tsunami threat

India can help PSIDS through multiple ways :-

- State of the Art cyclone warning system can be shared with PSIDS states

(eg) cyclone Phailin (2000) 13000 death
cyclone (2013) : 5 death } Same intensity cyclone




- Advanced institutional mechanism
(eg) IITM (Pune), IMD, Mo Earth Science

- Huge resources at its disposal
  (eg) >$500 billion (Forest)
  + >$3 Trillion (economy)

- India expertise - Embankment (Sunderban delta), Groynes (Odisha coast) can share with ISIDS.

- India with expertise in ISRO - Satellite imagery, LIDAR satellite, GSAT-7 satellite ⇒ can help PSIDS in weather modelling

- India with huge supercomputing facilities like PARAM, Prithvi supercomputer can help PSIDS with ENSEMBLE based weather modelling.

- India can share best practices like GEMINI initiative (weather + fishery) monitoring.

However, it has its own limitation, huge population for own growth (41% → BPL), own infrastructure needs ($4 trillion by 2030) thus, can help more with knowledge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DMP – MoPR aims to participatory mechanism in disaster planning through disaster ~~reliance~~ resilience at local level (Sendai framework)

Rationale behind

- Decentralised planning.
- Optimum usage of local resources and local labour
- Awareness generation
- based on Sendai framework → Integrated governance
- based on principle of integrated planning
- More outcome and mitigation oriented

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## Highlights of component

- More GRAM Sabha oriented planning.
- More utilisation of local resources
- Involvement of local labour
- Special provision for vulnerable
  (women, child, SC/ST)
- Use of technology → weather predictn
- Integration with rural economy
  (eg) Agriculture.
- More mitigation oriented rather response oriented.

Thus it help in India's mitigation effort at local level (Sendai framework) need.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EDT refer to new technologies like - AI, Robotomics, cryptocurrency, Quantum etc.

Internal security threats

STATE

- AI → cyber hacking issues
  - Ransomware attack → Bombay Grid attack by China hacking
- Robotomics →
  - → new advanced DRONES and Aircraft
  - Drone attack on Jammu airbase (Pakistan)
- Quantum
  - → Tracking and surveillance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## Non state actor threats

- crypto currency
  - ↳ Money laundering and terrorist financing.

  (eg) NIA: ISI use crypto for J&K terrorist financing.

- DARK web
  - ↳ usage of internet for Drug trafficking.

  (eg) NCB recently busted DARK web racket on Home drug delivery.

- cyber attack → critical installations
- DATA misuse → privacy issue

Thus, the need for development of indigenous R&D and technology.

(eg) National AI strategy
National Blockchain strategy

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SIPRI report, India is largest importer of defence items.

Impediments : defence Exports

- Lack of sophisticated products
  (eg) Air defence system
- High competetion → USA
  → Russia : S-400
  → France : Rafale
- MOU signed with other nation to not share technology.
  (eg) INDO-Russia ⇒ Brahmos techology not shared
- Lack of private participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

## Steps taken

- Defence Procurement Procedure, 2016

  Made in India, Make in India (global)

- Provision for MSME (< ₹300 cr project) to strengthen them.

- Offshoot clause ⇒ Technology Transfer

- 100% FDI allowed

- Strategic Partner (Private players) will be helped to learn from foreign original equipment suppliers.

They need to implement Shekatkar Committee recommendation

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris referred to space unused items floating in orbit.

Multiple issues

- Kesseler Syndrome

collided (many)

- Threat to space asset

(eg) speed of space debris => ≈ 30,000 km/hrs

- Poor collaboration among nations
- Lack of institutional mechanism
- Shrinkage of orbital space for future missions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives taken

- Harpoon capture (EU) → to spoon all space debris

- Net capturing (Japan) → use big net to slow-capture debris.

- Space Situational Agreement (India-USA)
  To share information

- LADAR | LASER burning to destroy them (CNSA)

ISRO initiative of self burning of satellite asset is a good start to reduce debris pollution

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

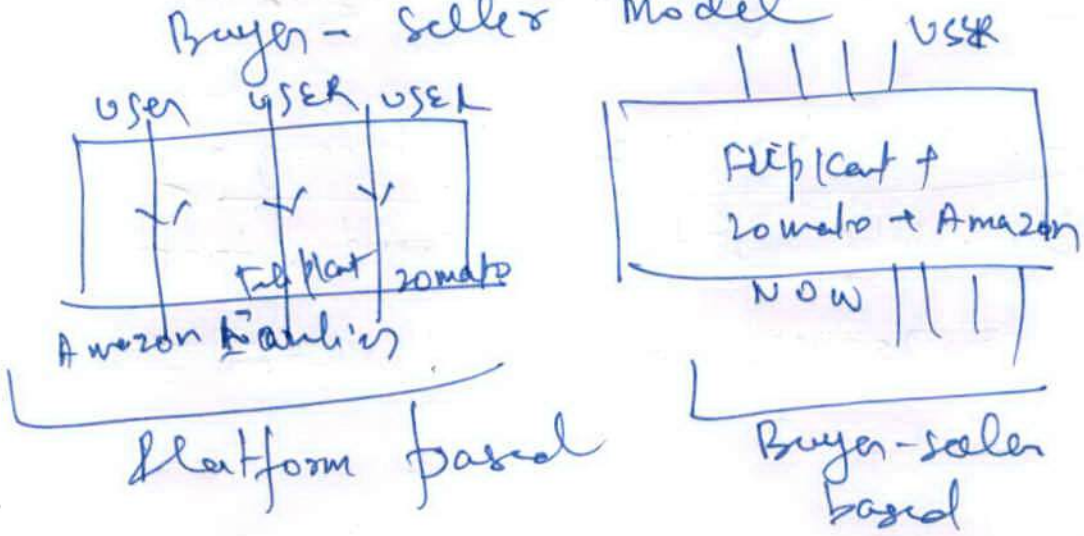
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) aim to use UPI model in e-commerce to make it more equitable and inclusive

Benefits

- e-commerce monopoly of flipkart, Amazon will be shrinked.

- Platform based model → Buyer - seller Model



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- equitable opportunities to retailer shop.

- e-commerce player cheap discounting, manipulated marketing stopped.

  (ex) AMAZON support long tail products

- User friendly.

  (ex) Can access all platforms simultaneously

- User incentive oriented.

  (ex) No e-commerce → monopoly

Thus, need for speedy implementation as suggested by NANDAN Nilekani

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO recent deal aim to curb the phenomenon of IUU (Illegal, Unregulated, Uncontrolled) fisheries due to unsustainable subsidies are given by states.

Agreement Highlights

- States to controlled fisheries subsidy that distort global supply chain.
- Subsidy is given only for infrastructure and income transfer rather boosting production
- Deep netting and chemical poisoning fishing should be reduced.
- Agreement on Sustainable use of

fishing so that ~~it~~ reserves do not get depleted.

India with second largest fisheries production has shown concerns for the agreement :-

- Lack of inclusion of FISHERMAN concerns ⇒ livelihood
- Lack of inclusion of informalisation nature of fisheries in developing countries.
- Lack of consideration of PLASTIC pollution (developed nation) is hampering fisheries growth.
- Lack of consideration ~~that~~ developing countries do not have infrastructure for income transfer.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- More centric to developed nations priority.

- Less weightage given to developing countries initiative like Blue revolution, GEMINI initiative (fisheries production monitoring) etc.

Thus, the need for proper balance of livelihood and environment to achieve the SDG #14 (life below water) by 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid Annuity model is a form of PPP (Private-public Partnership) model to diversify the risk and enhance the capacity.

eg) HAM model → UDAN scheme
→ Bharatmala project

**Advantages of HAM**

- Equitable participation from govt. and private →

| | |
|---|---|
| Govt. | 40% |
| Private | 60% |

} Project funding

- Diversification of Risk between state and private player
- Government proactive help in land acquisition and environment clearences

eg) PARIVESH portal

- Private provide specialisation and expertise for better infrastructure.

(eg) Jaypee cement → Yamuna Expressway (Delhi - Agra)

- No private controll on ownership and toll collection

↳ govt. will collect toll and pay to private played in annual annuity.

- Performance based grants - govt. will release money with gradual completion of projects.

However, private players showed less enthusiasm due to multiple reasons:

- Lack of release of govt. contribution timely.
- Land acquisition and environment clearence very slow.

(eg) Bullet train project → (MH) → only 75% of land acquired

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Cost overrun not compensate by government.

(eg) Bullet train :

| | |
|---|---|
| Expected cost | 1.63 lakh crore |
| New cost | > 2 lakh crore |

- Lack of release : 'Annuity' by govt. due to fiscal pressure cause balance sheet stress on private player

- Lack of provision for toll collection and ownership ⇒ Private not interested

- Performance based tied Grants/release of funds ⇒ Hamper project growth

- Lack of contribution from govt ⇒ only 40%.

Thus, the need is to follow the recommendation of Vijay Kelkar committee on PPP reforms to make HAM more attractive → Regulatory Authority
+ timely clearances
end to end digitalisation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MSP regime based on C2 formula which provide approx 50% of profit to farmers on inputs. It provided on 23 crops.

MSP : Economically unsustainable

- Huge burden on Public exchequer
  (eg) 2020-21 : >₹ 2 lakh crore grant given to FCI
- Very few farmers benefitted
  (eg) Shanta Kumar Committee : only 6% farmer benefit from MSP.
- Hamper capital investment due to lack of funds after MSP expenditure.

- Causing: Predatory Relationship

Farmer over-reliance on MSP ⇒ Entrepreneurship and New crops suffered

Dalwai committee

- Imbalanced Development: only few regions like PB, HR, western UP benefitted more

MSP: ecologically unsustainable

- Distortion of cropping pattern

(eg) PB, HR ⇒ Rice cultivation in semi-arid zone

Land Salinisation issue.

- Monocultural tendencies are increasing.

(eg) Sundarban delta

earlier: 5 variety of paddy grown

Now: only 2 variety grown

- Soil fertility loss ⇒ over usage of fertilizers.

(eg)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ideal | 4:2:1 |
| Punjab | 23:8:1 |

N:P:K ratio

- Ground water contamination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) MP emerge out as 'Cancer Capital' of India

- Farmer suicide still in ↑ing trend (NCRB report)

Thus, the need for an alternative approach :—

- Price Deficiency Payment System
  ↳ Private sector buy from farmer and farmer will be given (market price − MSP) amount.
  (eg) MP: Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojna

- Price support system
  ↳ (eg) PM-Kisan to replace MSP
  PM-Kisan → greenbox (WTO); MSP → Amber box

- Private participation ⇒ Procurement → warehouse → Distribution (Dalwai committee recommendation)

- Promote other farming methods
  ↳ ZBNF, organic, Aquaculture ⇒ To reduce agri distress

Thus, the need to shift from MSP to income transfer as suggested by Dalwai committee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Shanta Kumar Committee on FCI reforms has recommended that FCI stock are food surplus specially in case of wheat and rice.

Overflowing of foodgrains

- MSP based procurement is leading towards mass procurement beyond capacity
  (eg) FCI godown has 30-40 lakh million surplus food grains beyond capacity (FCI)
- Poor management → TPDS and PDS system causing massive wastage of food grains.
  (eg) ₹ 1 lakh crore foodwastage per year.
- Poor End to End computerization cause lack of release of food grains during crisis due to inefficient supply chain

- lack of Private participation due to anachronistic laws like APMC Act and Essential commodities Act (2018-19) economic Survey

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Existing Buffer stock policy impact on overflowing food grains

- More tilt towards grain buying rather developing infrastructure.

- More centralised procurement through FCI, NAFED etc rather decentralised state based or private based.

(eg) MP : Bhandar Bhuwantar Yojna (Procurement)

- Less emphasis on CEMENT-Asphalt Assault based infrastructure ⇒ current PLIN Systems

huge wastage

- Mass procurement of wheat and rice cause poor procurement of other crops like oilseeds, cofra pulses.

- lack of emphasis on Digitalisation of supply chain management

(eg) conditions like Food surplus and Food shortage exists together

- Lack of mechanism for independent evaluation and CAG oversight on Audit mechanism.

- Poor balance sheet of FCI, no provision on Timely disposal of funds in Buffer policy.

Thus, the need for implementation of Sharda committee recommendation and Ashok Dalwai Committee recommendation to modernise the warehouses

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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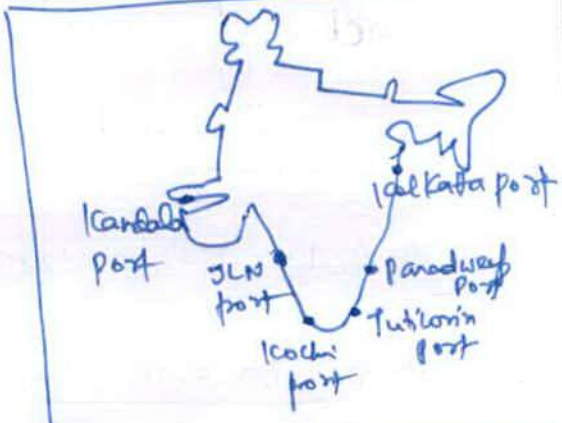
Major ports are growth poles and Gateway points when India connect with outside world. More than 95% of trade by volume and 70% by value happend ~~through~~ ports.

Master plan to became mega ports by 2047



Major Ports

- gradually shift from service based model (govt. regulate and controlled) to Landlord based Model (govt. only regulate)
(eg) JLN port (MH)
- Incentivise private participation and FDI investment (100% allowed).

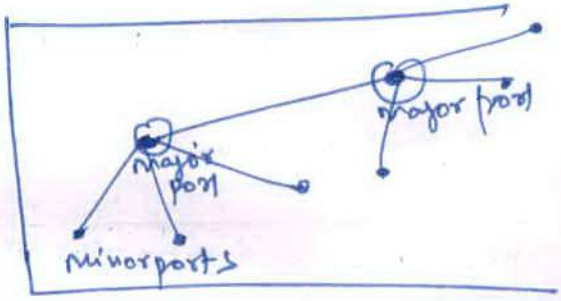
- Point to point connectivity for with Dry ports, Railways, Roadways for last mile connectivity.

- Technological upgradation to handle mass cargo weight and capacity.

- Integrate with Sagarmala and Bharatmala project

- Develop on Hub and spoke model

- Reduce cargo delivery time for better digitalisation




(eg)

| | |
|---|---|
| India | 1.07 day |
| Thailand | 0.7 day |

→ cargo loading and unloading time

Challenges faced by Ports

- Ports are have poor capacity and expansion rate is slow.
- Land Acquisition and clearence issues
- Over regulated and poorly governed (eg) Service based model
- Lack of modernisation and technological advancement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Geological barrier ⇒ DEEP ports are very less in India

- Siltation issues → Periodic Dredging needed

(eg) Kolkatta port

- Archaic laws for long time not amended → Major port Act, 1957 (Recently amended) Major port Act, 2022

REMEDIAL measures

- More technocentric and Modernise ports based on private participation.

- Proper implimentation of MAJOR Port Act, 2022

- Strengthen digitalisation of supply chain

(eg) ICEGATE, Turant customs initiative

- PORT leasing model famous in developed nations should be explored.

- Strengthen INTERMITTENT facilities to compete with Thailand, Srilanka and Singapore ports

Thus, need to overhaul the governance mechanism to make port an instrument in Blue Economy initiatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, World carbon inequality report has highlighted that top 10% of population contribute ≥ 50% in carbon Budget.

Income and wealth linked to carbon inequality

→ More income more purchasing power ⇒ high carbon foot print (eg) USA, UAE

→ More income more commodification (KARL MARX)

GDP based growth depend on income generation cause more carbon inequality

**Significance of Addressing carbon inequality**

- Principle of Equity – equitable distribution for all so that growth of all can be occured.

- Carbon Budget is shrinking – Thus, more should be given to poores for their upliftment.

(eg) 70% of carbon Budget already used by Developed nations.

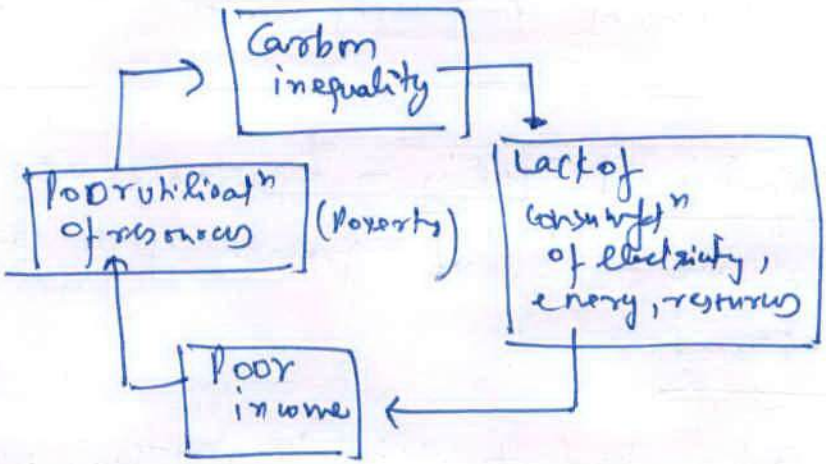
- Reduce the CARBON foot print of richer section necessary to achieve Panchamrit pledges (net zero by 2070)

- India with 21.9% of BPL (Tendulkar committee) needed for carbon allocation towards poor people for their growth

(eg) KUSUM Yojna, PM-SOUBHAGYA yojna

- carbon inequality causing vicious cycle of poverty, undernourishment, hunger etc thus hampering SDG achievement by 2030

(eg)




उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## WAY to Achieve carbon equality

- Incentive Richer Section for more greenery lifestyle. ⇒ Reduce carbon demand
  (eg) Green Building Code
- Incentive industries for Circular economy
  (eg) zero defect, zero effect, zero wastage
  ↳ Reduce carbon demand
- Afforestation mechanism strengthened to increase the carbon sequestration capacity
  ↳ CARBON Budget ↑↑
- Provide basic Amenities to poor
  (eg) Saubhagya Scheme → electricity
  (eg) PM JDY → financial inclusion
- Provide good education, skill and Health so that poor can exploit their Carbon Budget
  (eg) ARYA project → Skill - Agriculture

Thus, the need for multi-pronged strategy to have carbon equality and Net zero emission by 2070

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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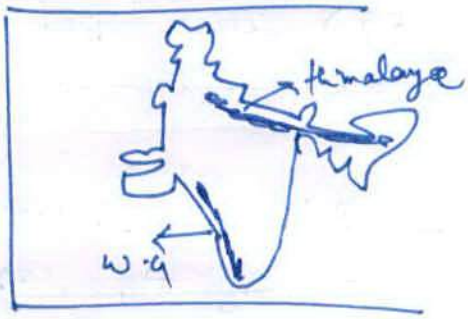
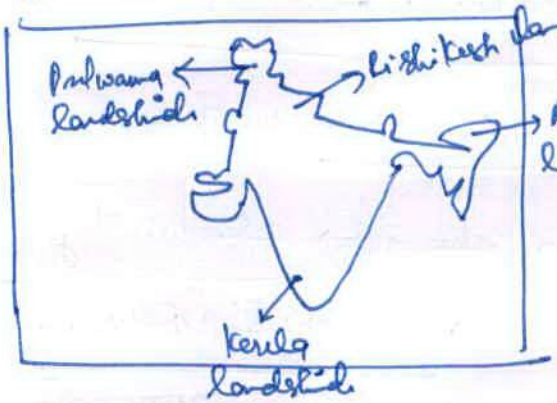
Around 12.6% of Land in India is prone to landslide. Himalayan region and Western ghats are landslide hotspots




Increased and Regular Occurences of landslides




Events are increasing

**Domination of Development Paradigm**

- Technocentric based development
  - Railway
  - Highways
  - Tunnel

  (eg) Chardam Project (UK)

- Increase in Deforestation and slope degradation

(eg) N.E ⇒ Shifting cultivation cycles reduced

UK ⇒ ~~Thern~~ Hydel project

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Resort based tourism rather Ecotourism

(eg) Gadgil committee ⇒ Many resorts - KL, TN, MH
disturbing slope stability

- Proliferation of Red industries
  - Bauxite mining
  - Thermal plant

(eg) UK: Pitom pura ⇒ Automobile Hub emerging

- Globalisation impact
  - People migrating in valleys for good jobs leaving slopes
  - (eg) Ghost villages - UK

However, there are instances which reflect that government has focussing towards more greenery approach :-

- Landslide vulnerability zonation mapping.
- ISRO → satellite imagery ⇒ landslide hotspots

- Government willing to implement Kasturirangan committe report
  37% of W.G → ecosensitive zone

- Mission mode Afforestation Drive
  (Panchamrit pledge → 2.5 to 3 Billion tonne of carbon sink)

- Govt. framating Eco-tourism based model.
  (eg) Meghalaya → 'Living bridge' tourism

- Initiative like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (organic farming), NE development Fund, Joint forest Action Plan to reduce ~~the~~ dependency on forest for agriculture
  (eg) contour ploughing → landslides (UK, NE)

However, most needed to done, start with implementing Kasturirangan report and satellite based monitoring (ISRO)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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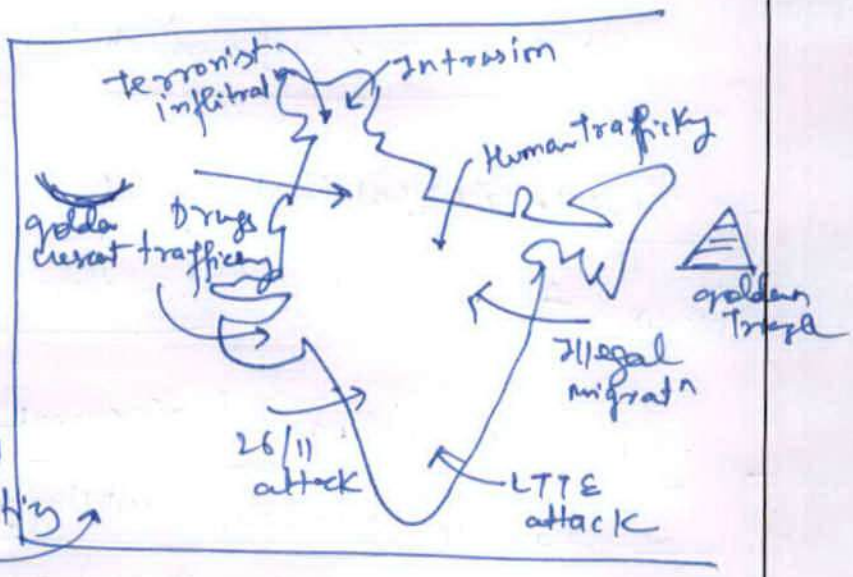
Rising incidents of infiltration (J&K), Drug-Trafficking (GJ), illegal migration (W.B) demands smart border management

Need for Smart border Management




- Entire border zone has many vulnerabilities
- Hostile Neighbours (eg) China, Pak
  - ceasefire violations
- Leaning towards golden triangle and golden crescent
- Duplication of efforts => BSF and Army (Both regulating border)
- Shifting of force to non-task job (madhav godbole committee)
  (eg) JTBF shift → Bihar flood

- Volatile and Highly porous borders
  (eg) Indo-Bangladesh → River
  Indo-PAK → Forest (J&K), Desert (RJ)

- FMR (forward movement regime) with Myanmar
  ↳ Insurgent move to safe heavens

Initiatives taken

- BOLD-QIT based border management along INDO-PAK and Indo-Bangladesh Border
  ↳ (Laser + Infrared + Highly Automatic)

- GSAT-7A satellite → for defence forces to monitor border management.

- Vibrant village Programme - to encourage border villagers to live their. ⇒ essential services providing

- Integrated Check post - with Bangladesh and Myanmar to curb illegal trade and movement

- BORDER HAATS for Cross border trade

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- More fund for Border development organisation to develop border infrastructure

- More powers to BSF for border areas → checking, preventive detention

- NAVIC satellite ⇒ Border movement monitoring

- Installation of MINES in forms region to curb infiltration (eg) J&K

Thus, more technocentric and digitalised border infrastructure needed as done by ISRAEL'S force against Palestine terrorists

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation is the free movement of ideas, material, people and culture.
Money laundering is the attempt to launder illegal wealth to look like a legal wealth.

Links between globalisation and moneylaundering

- Globalisation provides safe heavens and legal protection to money launders
  (eg) Panama, Mauritius => TAX heavens

- Globalisation leads to diffusion of ideas and information
  (eg) Crypto currency based DARK web and DARK wallet for money laundering

- globalisation interconnect financial institutions => ease in transfer of receipt

- opaque global institutions breeds money laundering
  (eg) Swiss bank

- Organised crime (underworld) is more globalised providing multiple platforms for money laundering.
  (eg) Hawala money, D-company

- Poor international collaboration
  (eg) Despite INTERPOL notices, native govt. did not take action (mehul choksi case)

Initiatives taken

National level

- Enforcement Directorate to curb money laundering.
- Amendment to Prevention of Money Laundering Act → more stringent and punishment increase
- Fugitive Economic offender Act to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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corporate fraud => sanctions offenders
(eg) vijay mallaya, Nirav modi case

- Double taxation avoidance agreement with many countries to reduce the phenomenon of Round tripping

- Place of Effective Management to reduce corporate tax evasion

- Project INSIGHT (tax department) use of big data analytics to track money launders and tax evaders

International efforts

- FATF → For money laundering and terror financing
- Minimum corporate tax agreed - G20 and OECD
- Interpol notices → Dark, Blue, Red
- UN sanction by Resolution
  (eg) MASOOD AZHAR sanctioned
- MoU between countries to share information

However, more needed to done to curb the menance by strengthening international collaboration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's outer space usage based on principle of equity and sharing of resources for all.

However, there is need to review some past assumptions :-

- 'Weaponisation of space' - countries misusing Outer space treaty which prohibits only installation of weapon of mass destruction

India should proactively do ready for any such venture.

(eg) Mission Shakti → ASAT

- Principle of equity (outer space treaty) not followed in spirit.

(eg) NASA share moon DATA only with ARTEMIS accord countries

- Principle of 'Global common' not very effective

(eg) Elon Musk: space X
plan to colonise MARS by 2030

Thus, India need for contribution of new global norms:-

- Private participation (eg) DHRUV startup
- Proactive state support for outer space exploration
  (eg) USA → space X
- More capacity development of outer space adventures.
  (eg) Gaganyan mission
- collaborate with like minded countries
  (eg) ISRO - NASA → NISAR
- Pressurise other countries for New outer space treaty, because outer space treaty 1967 can't meet new realities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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## India's stand on Artemis Accord

- India has not joined it due to its extreme 'ingrouping nature' against the principle of outer space as global common.

- 'NASA centric approach' will hindered the self reliance in indigenous space project → due to fund diversion

- Lack of sharing of information and DATA ⇒ siloed Approach

- Such grouping give birth to SPACE APARTHEID → against principle of outer space treaty

- Seperate grouping against the global recognition of UN supervision for outer space

Thus, the need is India develop its own capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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# SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK